(XLVIIth YEAR.) THE (No. 2343.)

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 8, 1791.

PRAGUE, *September* 3.

IN the midſt of general joy, a circumſtance has taken place from religious prejudices, which has conſiderably allayed it. In the city of Prague there is a number of Jews who principally inhabit that part called the Little Side. As in the reign of the emperor Joſeph II. they obtained the privileges of citizens, and as the principles of toleration openly profeſſed by Leopold II. did not permit them to entertain the leaſt uneaſineſs on the ſubject, they felt themſelves inclined to act like other citizens, to prove their attachment to our ſovereign, who is likewiſe theirs; in conſequence of which, they armed and formed themſelves into companies, for the purpoſe of parading like the other corporations, on the entrance of their imperial majeſties. The catholics would not ſuffer it. Both parties were irritated, and the quarrel roſe to ſuch a height that they fired on each other. On each ſide there were ſome killed and wounded. The interpoſition of the garriſon became neceſſary, which was attended with much ſucceſs. The wiſe precaution was adopted, of ſhutting up the Little Side, and thereby cutting off, for the moment, all communication between that quarter and the other part of the city. It is hoped that the ferment will ſubſide: there is, however, but too much reaſon to fear for the conſequences.

STOCKHOLM, *September* 9.

A corps of ſeveral thouſand men have received orders to be ready for marching towards the end of this month. It is ſaid they will embark at Carlſcroone, where ſeveral ſhips are getting in readineſs; and that they will be employed on the French affairs. Some aſſert, that his heroic majeſty, our king, will command them in perſon; whilſt others are of opinion, the command in chief will be conferred on baron Taube.

VIENNA, *September* 6.

A courier from the king of Sweden lately arrived at the office of prince Kaunitz; a few hours after which, the miniſter diſpatched a courier to the emperor, and a meſſage to the marquis de Bouille. This circumſtance has contributed to revive almoſt generally the reports, which began to ſubſide, of a war with France.

The evacuation of the Turkiſh provinces by our troops is going forward. The laſt column will, tomorrow, quit Wallachia, into which the Turks will enter without moleſtation. On the 24th, Belgrade will be evacuated by the Auſtrians; and on the 26th, it will be delivered to the Turks. On the day on which the evacuation of that fortreſs was proclaimed by ſound of trumpet, the inhabitants, conſiſting principally of Greeks, by no means friendly to the Turks, mutinied. Field martial count de Wallis, with great difficulty, at length convinced them, that in virtue of the treaty of peace, they ſhould neither be incommoded by the Porte, nor even called to account for their conduct during the war. The biſhop was obliged to join his endeavours to thoſe of the field marſhal, to prevent the apprehended effects of the deſpair of Servians. The biſhop aſſured them that the grand ſignior would take them under his eſpecial protection, and would inſure them from all moleſtation; notwithſtanding which, many of the inhabitants, as well as other Servians, have paſſed into Hungary, where the government has granted to them conſiderable privileges.

PARIS, *September* 21.

The municipality, as the firſt effort to aid their fellow-citizens in deriving the greateſt poſſible advantage from the new conſtitution, have propoſed the following queſtions:

1. What are the beſt means, within the power of the municipality, of exciting in Paris the efforts of induſtry, and encouraging in it the eſtabliſhment of manufactures of all kinds?

2. What are the beſt means, within the power of the municipality, of procuring for the capital all the advantages which it may hope from general commerce with reſpect to its ſituation, the number and character of its inhabitants, its connexion with the departments of the kingdom and with foreign nations.

For each of the two beſt papers on theſe queſtions, to be ſent in before the firſt of February, they offer a gold medal, of 600 livres value, and for each of the four next a gold medal of 200 livres value.

When the king and queen on Sunday evening drove through the Champ Elyſees the people were ſo gratified by their appearances among them without a guard, that they ſaluted them as in former times, with the pleaſing acclamations of *Vive le Roi! Vive la Reine!*

Since that time the people have been perfectly quiet, and apparently contented and happy in their new ſituation.

Whatever may be ſaid to the contrary by the weak and the confident, the declaration of the emperor and the king of Pruſſia has made a conſiderable impreſſion in France. The moderate and thinking, though they might not apprehend the overthrow of the conſtitution from ſuch an attack, yet foreſee calamities would long deſtroy the peace and happineſs of their country.

LONDON, *September* 12.

Explanations have been made by the court of Madrid the moſt ſatisfactory, relative to ſome proceedings which have been directed againſt certain natives of this country, in conſequence of the late internal regulations, which Spain, in its great wiſdom, has been diſpoſed to adopt.

Profound peace and univerſal ſatisfaction prevails at home; the ſoil, manufactures and commerce of the country, were never more abundantly productive.

Turkey has accepted the terms of peace from Pruſſia, without the neceſſity of their being enforced on the part of the negotiating powers, and wiſely, for that unfortunate country has yet ſufficient evils to combat.

Sept. 15. Near three millions have been remitted to lord Cornwallis from Bengal and Britain, ſince he took the command.

Italy exhibits in ſeveral parts a ſtate of diſcontent, which may at length break out into a general ferment. That country being chiefly divided into a number of ariſtocracies and ſmall principalities, it is much more in the power of the people to bring about a revolution in favour of liberty, than in empires or extenſive kingdoms, where the ſovereigns have large armies at their command to check any riſings in their bud.

An account from Liſbon, dated the 4th ult. ſays: "A Portugueſe ſhip of war is arrived from Rio Janeiro with two millions of ſpecie on board, of which one fourth belongs to the crown, and the reſt to the merchants. For ſome years the revenues of that part of the Brazils, as well as the exportation of ſpecie for the merchants, have diminiſhed much, which is not only attributed to the falling off of the quantity of bullion extracted from the mines, but to the turn which the trade between this kingdom and her colonies has taken, by which the balance begins to be conſiderably in favour of the latter."

A few days ſince a Welch heireſs eloped from her father's houſe with a young officer, accompanied by a confidential friend, and were married. On their return home, the bride and bridegroom were much ſurpriſed to hear the father addreſs them in words like the following:—"My children, I am not come to ſtorm or upbraid; I oppoſed your union with no ſelfiſh motives. My daughter's happineſs was all I had in view; and as I once thought I could not better promote it than by refuſing my conſent to your marriage, ſo I am convinced that I could not more effectually deſtroy it than by continuing my reſentment. You muſt therefore both return with me, and my fortune ſhall be yours; and I truſt, my ſon-in-law, by his future conduct, will convince me, that he had more love for my daughter than my land."

One of the tenants of the duke of Devonſhire, at Summerſcales, near Bolton Abbey, in Yorkſhire, who had his houſe and barn ſet on fire in the thunder ſtorm of the 22d of laſt month, and entirely conſumed, received a viſit from his grace a few days ſince, who not only promiſed him to rebuild his houſe and its appendages with improvements, but made him a preſent of ten guineas towards refurniſhing his cottage, which is rented at only five pounds a year. The poor man eſtimated his grace's condeſcenſion at a higher rate than this unexpected bounty.

It is ſaid, that moſt of the officers and men taken with general Meadows during the laſt war in India, are at preſent alive.

A native officer in the ſervice of the Eaſt-India Company, who had effected his eſcape from Seringapatam, where he had been confined many years, brought this intelligence to lord Cornwallis.

There is every reaſon to believe, that the war in India will prove highly advantageous to the intereſt of the company, and very much increaſe their annual revenue. The plan of lord Cornwallis ſeems to be that of reſtoring the old Rajams who had been driven from their governments by the uſurper Tippoo: for this they will pay cheerfully an annual tribute to the company. But this is not all—the Engliſh will regain the pepper trade, which for a long time has been carried on through circuitous channels, owing to the prohibitions iſſued by Tippoo, under the influence of French counſils, whereby the Engliſh have for years been prevented from loading on the Malabar coaſt.

The French have for a long time been jealous of every ſurrounding nation, that they meant to attack them, and attempt to overthrow the new conſtitution. A circumſtance, however, took place in Paris on Sunday ſe'nnight, which has entirely removed their ſuſpicions reſpecting this country. The chaplain of our ambaſſador at that court, in a ſermon delivered in the ambaſſador's chapel, developed with much eloquence, the rights of equality which form the French conſtitution; and expreſſed himſelf with much energy againſt thoſe crowned robbers, whom he compared to butchers leading their ſheep to ſlaughter.

The nature of this diſcourſe was ſoon ſpread over Paris, by means of the news-papers; and the inference drawn from this circumſtance was, that he had been permitted ſo to expreſs himſelf, which would not have been the caſe had England intended to take an active part againſt them—In conſequence, the Engliſh, who always ſtood high in their eſteem, are more reſpected than ever.

The elections for the new legiſlature of France go on with great rapidity, and every where with the moſt profound tranquillity.

Outrageous civility.—Laſt week, a hawk was obſerved upon the wing, very near a pigeon-trap in the neighbourhood of Spitalfields; and which, in a few minutes after, bouncing upon a hen pigeon flying with ſome others, would have carried it off, if, contrary to any inſtance known before, the cock had not flown upon the back of the hawk, and prevented his riſing with his prey. All the three fell down into a yard, the hen was taken up dead, but the hawk was taken up alive, and preſerved.

Sept. 19. Nothing could have been more dexterous than the art with which la Fayette ſeized the moment of the aſſembly's joy at the royal acceptance, to procure from them an amneſty. This was artfully availing himſelf of the *mollia tempora fandi*. Any delay might indeed, from the tumultuous clamours of the *Enragees*, have proved fatal to that wiſe and magnanimous meaſure. It remains to be aſcertained, whether the haughty ſpirit of the princeſs and nobles of France will ſuffer them to re-enter their country as pardoned criminals.

The French king's ſpeech does no little honour to its author; beſides the good ſtyle and good ſenſe which pervade it, there is an apology for the king's late elopement, intermixed with peculiar ſkill and effect.

When the king of France refuſed to wear the decoration of the *St. Eſprit*, notwithſtanding the previous permiſſion of the national aſſembly, he ſaid, "that he could not decide in regard to the prince royal, who was a minor; but he doubted not but that the eldeſt ſon of a king of France would endeavour to diſtinguiſh himſelf by the virtues of heart, rather than any baubles about his perſon."

Numbers of French families, are preparing to quit London, in conſequence of the adjuſtment of the French conſtitution.

Saturday laſt diſpatches were received at the India houſe, over land, confirming the particulars of the capture of Darwar by colonel Frederick, who is not dead, as has been generally reported.

Yeſterday diſpatches were received at the ſecretary of ſtate's office, from Mr. Whitworth, the Britiſh ambaſſador at Peterſburgh. They were brought over by the Jezikiel, Garnour. It was mentioned, news of the greateſt importance had been received by the empreſs from prince Potemkin; that on the departure of the meſſenger, the Ruſſian army continued to penetrate farther againſt the Turks, that the former had been ſucceſsful in ſeveral ſkirmiſhes; that the latter received ſeveral conſiderable reinforcements from home; and, not having heard of the treaty of peace between the two powers, they were about to rally themſelves for the purpoſe of a general engagement. In the laſt rencounter, the chief of the Turks and a lieutenant-general of the Ruſſians, fell. It is however believed, that the communication of the peace would ſoon diſperſe the ſeveral encampments, and render the uſual guards on the frontiers only neceſſary. The Ruſſian fleet at Cronſtadt had been diſmantled; and the empreſs had iſſued orders for another *fete* in honour of her conqueſts.

Spain has involved itſelf in a war with Morocco, at a time when all its vigilance requires to be exerciſed at home, to prevent a univerſal ſpirit of diſcontent from breaking out into action in its own provinces. The late edicts directed againſt the French inhabitants of Spain have, and little elſe could be anticipated, ſet the natives to inquire what this liberty is which provokes ſuch a ſpirit of perſecution; but the advocates for freedom in Spain have a ſtubborn foe to contend with in the clergy, who are a much more powerful body than ever they were in France; moreover, the French being expelled the kingdom, they have no philoſophical leaders to urge them on; the Spaniſh people of weight and conſequence being at preſent by no means remarkable for that liberal manner of thinking which has long diſtinguiſhed their Gallic neighbours.

Ruſſia has begun to fulfil her terms with the Porte, and the peace, at length eſtabliſhed between theſe violent foes, promiſes to be put of ſome continuance.

An American ſchooner, commanded by captain Metcalf, which made a ſucceſsful voyage to China, called at the Sandwich Iſlands in November laſt, on her return home—the crew were ſurpriſed by the natives, and every one murdered.

Prince John, the African prince, is arrived here from Sierra Leona. His buſineſs to this country appears chiefly to be reſpecting the ſlave trade. He has met with a very cordial reception in this city, and particularly among the gentlemen who wiſh for the aboliſhion of the ſlave trade.

Yeſterday accompanied by Mr. Clarkſon and other gentlemen, he dined with Samuel Frederick Milford, Eſquire. To-day he dines with Thomas Hill, Eſquire.

His viſit here engroſſes a great part of our preſent converſation—He has diſplayed great diſguſt againſt his former traffic in human fleſh. Yeſterday a gentleman, in converſation, obſerving him pull out his watch, begged to know how much he gave for it in Guinea? He replied, "Oh! I give—I give—what I never give more." What might that be, prince John? "Oh I give a fine boy."

Sept. 20. The body of the late ambaſſador from the court of France, was put on board a veſſel on Saturday morning to be tranſported to the vault of his family at Bucſeville, near la Hogue, in Normandy. His brother, the count de la Luzerne, late firſt miniſter of the navy, with his ſon, attended the body to the ſhip. Few miniſters, few men, were ever more juſtly beloved than the late marquis.

The acceptation of the new conſtitution by the king of France, muſt certainly be regarded as in ſome meaſure definitive, and depriving others of a pretext for interference. The alternative was either that he ſhould accept upon the terms there granted him, or abdicate the throne.

The act of oblivion, juſt now paſſed in France, was certainly dictated by a wiſe and good policy. It will tend to ſoften the animoſity of parties, and reconcile the minds of thoſe who are yet averſe to the revolution.

Sept. 21. In the courſe of a fortnight diſpatches of a very important nature may be expected from India, in as much as they will announce either the capture of Seringapatam, or that lord Cornwallis has been prevented from approaching it by the ſetting in of the rains, and the ſwelling of the Cavery. Should the latter be the caſe, the conqueſt of the Myſore will coſt the company another campaign.

The laſt letters from Bourdeaux adviſe, that the claret vintage of this year will be very inconſiderable, eſpecially in the capital growths; however, they ſay that the little wine that will be made will be of a quality ſuperior to that of many years paſt, and that the high-country and other coarſe wines promiſe to be in tolerable abundance.

Other letters from the ſame place mention the enormous price that all Weſt-India commodities are at there, on account of the troubles in the French iſlands; and that ſeveral of their Weſt-India merchants are become traders to the Eaſt-Indies and China, there being above a dozen veſſels actually on the Aſiatic trade belonging to that port.

The French national aſſembly may be expected to give place in a few days to the firſt legiſlature. One hundred and fifty of the new repreſentatives were arrived in Paris about ten days ago, and the number required to conſtitute a legiſlative aſſembly is three hundred and ſeventy-three.

The great majority of the new members are men of the ſame deſcription and of the ſame ſentiments with thoſe who form the majority in the national aſſembly. They will therefore be governed by the ſame maxims, and purſue the ſame courſe, with but few of the difficulties to embarraſs them which oppoſed their predeceſſors at every ſtep.

The meeting of the parliament is fixed for an early day in November.

The Spaniſh edicts reſpecting foreigners, have undergone repeated modifications—and are now reduced to a ſimple oath of ſubmiſſion to the king and the laws during the reſidence of the perſon taking it in Spain.

Extract of a letter from the Hague, dated September 29.

"There are no fewer than three loans going forward in this country at preſent; one for Ruſſia, at five per cent. for twelve years; one for America, at five per cent. for ten years; and one for Sweden, at five per cent. the prices of all which keep very high. A loan is alſo attempting for the emperor, at four per cent. but the low intereſt makes it imagined that it will not ſucceed.

"The high price of the Engliſh funds has induced many Dutch ſtockholders to ſell their property and inveſt their money in the funds of this country, where they get five per cent. intereſt and buy in ſomething under par; the profit of this buſineſs is the greater from the preſent high courſe of exchange in favour of England."

Sept. 26. Hoſtilities between the Moors and Spaniards have already begun by an attack made by the former on Ceuta, which has turned out ſucceſsfully for the Spaniſh arms.

The Moors cannonaded the place, and damaged ſome of the works; but the beſieged made a *ſortie* and ſpiked up the cannon of the enemy.

Two frigates and 14 bomb-ketches arrived on the 23d of Auguſt in the bay of Tangiers, and bombarded that port from five o'clock in the morning till 3 o'clock in the afternoon. The wind then changed, and obliged the Spaniards to retire under Cape-Spartel till the firſt favourable change.

Admiral Barcelo is ſoon to proceed with a ſquadron of ſhips of the line, xebecks and ſmaller veſſels, to protect the Spaniſh navigation on the coaſt of Africa.

The Mooriſh ambaſſador has left the Spaniſh court; but being accuſed by his ſovereign of partiality for that nation, and afraid of going home, he ſtill continues in Spain, the government having given orders for a ſmall daily penſion to be paid to him for his ſubſiſtence.

COUNTER DECLARATION OF THE EMPEROR OF MOROCCO.

MULEY ALCIR, emperor of Morocco, &c.

I make known to all vaſſals in general that from this day, I declare war by ſea and land againſt the Chriſtian Spaniards as enemies, who are hoſtile to our holy law; my intention being in the mean time to get poſſeſſion of the place of Medina, which they call Ceuta, which they have uſurped from my dominions. I order all my faithful ſubjects to take up arms, and to exert their valorous efforts againſt our enemies. I grant to all thoſe who undertake this enterpriſe, every thing they find in the place, except the artillery and warſtores, which I reſerve for my own ſervice.

I command likewiſe, and order a Ramazan, to the end that our great prophet, who is revered in his vaſt and incomparable temple of Mecca, may accord his protection to all thoſe who take up arms againſt the Chriſtians, our enemies. Signed the year of the Egyra, 1170, the third day of the moon of Ramzan, &c.

MULEY ALCIR.

Anecdote of general Meadows.—General Meadows, who is no doubt a gallant ſoldier, when at ſchool, ſhew an indication of his partiality for a military life. He was adviſed at Eaton, by a friend, to turn his views to the church, as from the intereſt of his relations, he might have proſpects of very conſiderable preferment in that line. I had rather, replied the youth, in a decided tone, be a drummer in the army than the archbiſhop of Canterbury.

KINGSTON, *(Jamaica) June* 29.

As our readers in general, may remember that we have already ſlightly mentioned a recent diſcovery, made by a gentleman in one of the Port-Royal mountains, of a peculiar kind of ſtone, which undergoes the compleateſt vitrification by the action of fire, without being aſſiſted by any flux whatever; and which is ſuppoſed by many perſons converſant in the hiſtory of China, who have ſeen the reſult of actual experiments made upon it, to be the true baſis of the fine porcelain manufactured in that empire; we ſhall endeavour to gratify the curious by ſome further particulars reſpecting a diſcovery which may, poſſibly, in time, become a capital addition to the valuable exports of this country.

The Chineſe are ſaid, by father d'Entrecolles and other miſſionaries who have reſided at the court of Pekin, to uſe only two ingredients in making their valuable and beautiful porcelain, or China ware; one of which is called by them *petuntſe*, and the other *kaolin*. The ſtone which was lately diſcovered in Port Royal mountains is conjectured to be the real *petuntſe*;—it is a ſoft brown ſtone, much like the paler kind of lime-ſtone ſo common in this iſland. It melts in a ſtrong heat, without any preparation or addition whatever, and, the longer it is expoſed to the fire, the firmer its parts cohere, acquiring ſo great a degree of hardneſs as to cut glaſs with wonderful facility.—The ſurface of the ſtone, after it is melted, exactly reſembles the pure white glaze on the Chineſe porcelain, and the texture of it, when broken, has the appearance of broken China.

The *kaolin* is a white dry earth, intermixed with *mica*, ſomewhat reſembling chalk, but more friable. The *kaolin* was diſcovered ſome years ago in the mountainous country of the Cherokees, on the frontiers of South-Carolina and Georgia, and a quantity of it ſent to England at the inſtance of that great promoter of uſeful knowledge, the late doctor John Fothergill, but, as it was found five hundred miles from the ſea, and the land carriage was enormouſly expenſive, it was no longer ſought after.

The gentleman who diſcovered the valuable ſtone *petuntſe*, in this iſland, has reaſon to believe that no ſuch ſtone was ever found in Europe, although the moſt diligent ſearch has been made after it, by men of ſcience, in that quarter of the globe, for a number of years paſt—which may account for the inferiority of moſt of the European porcelains when compared with thoſe manufactured in China, as the *petuntſe* is undoubtedly the chief ingredient in the compoſition of Chineſe porcelain.

PORTLAND, *(Meſſ.) November* 10.

Tueſday laſt arrived here the ſnow Eliza, captain Jackſon, belonging to Portſmouth N. H. in thirty days from Cape François in Hiſpaniola.—Captain Jackſon has brought back the cargo he carried out from Portſmouth, which was lumber.

By captain Jackſon we learn, that the white inhabitants are in a moſt deplorable ſituation. The whites do not conſiſt of more than 3000 ſtrong, excluſive of Americans and others detained there by the embargo. The negroes conſiſt of more than 30,000, and it was daily expected that they would attack the town.

Proviſions of all kinds were very plenty and cheap. About 50 ſail of American veſſels were at the Cape when the Eliza ſailed; and thoſe whoſe cargoes were, in their nature, periſhable, going to deſtruction.

Cape François and the country for 20 miles round, now exhibits a ſcene ſhocking to humanity! The negroes perpetrate the moſt unheard of and barbarous deeds: No one who is ſo unfortunate as to fall into their hands, eſcapes their cruelty.

About 300 ſugar plantations are deſtroyed, which makes it almoſt impoſſible to procure that article.

Left there captain Perkins of Kennebunk, captain Knapp, Couch, and Balch of Newbury-Port, captain Burchmore and ſeveral others belonging to Salem, ſeveral others belonging to Cape-Ann, &c. in a diſagreeable and ruinous ſituation. Cannot land their cargoes; and thoſe landed previous to prohibition, they cannot ſell.

A dragoon in the army of M. de Rouvray, commander of the troops in Hiſpaniola, in the midſt of action, perceived a negro carrying off a ſtandard belonging to the whites, he purſued him full ſpeed, through the body of the negroes, who were ſtriking to the right and left, follows up his perceives him enter a houſe filled with does not deſiſt, purſues, arrives. entrance of the houſe do not ſtop him, on horſeback, ſword in hand, and in the crowd ſingles out the negro he was purſuing, on the ſpot, and returns to the camp with the dard.

BOSTON, *November* 18.

Mr. Adams,

Pleaſe to inſert the following extraordinary narrative which doubtleſs will be entertaining to your readers.

ON Saturday laſt, paſt through the town of borough, from Muſkingum, which place they left time laſt May, on their way to Broad-Bay; two families, conſiſting of two men, their wives ſix children, three in each family—the oldeſt in family is five years, the other three, and the oth months old—the other family had one child years, one twenty months and one four months o They carried their baggage on their backs, conſiſ of beds, bedding, &c.—They had four packs, weighed from one hundred to one hundred and ſix pounds each; one of the women carried a with her two youngeſt children bound on the which weighed one hundred and forty-ſix pounds had when ſhe came to my houſe, the other chil her arms—her ſecond child is very weakly, and but juſt walk alone.—The woman which had largeſt pack, was with child when ſhe paſſed the O river, and expected every moment to be cut in pie by the ſavages, and trembling with fear, ſhe travel ſixty miles, carrying the above pack on her back.

They ſailed from their native country, about years ago, and landed in Philadelphia, from the went to the Ohio, from which place they were dr by the ſavages, and have left all behind them, what they have upon their backs.—They travel ſix ſeven or eight miles in a day, and may be expected Boſton, in a few days.—Who can refrain from dro ping the tear of compaſſion, or withhold their cha from them?

NORWICH, *November* 17.

By a gentleman from Brattleborough in the ſtate Vermont, we are informed of the following extraordinary inſtance of mortality, that happened a few weeks ſince in that town—Five grown perſons, brothers an ſiſters, living in the ſame family, died in the courſe ſix weeks, of the fever that has of late been ſo prev lent in New-York and elſewhere—two others, a bro ther and ſiſter of the ſame family, lay at the point death when our informant left that place!

"The primal curſe
Of our firſt Father reſts on all his race,
And "duſt to duſt" the charter of mankind!"

NEW-YORK, *November* 23.

The ſloop Friendſhip, Fellow, belonging to Boſton, has been ſeized, and the cargo ſold at the Havanna, for having on board contraband goods. Two French ſhips, from the coaſt of Guinea, with near 800 ſlaves on board, have alſo been ſeized, condemned and ſold, for having on board contraband goods. The crew of the Friendſhip were impriſoned for ſome days, but releaſed after the ſale of the property, the principal part of which was ſlaves, taken on board at St. Thomas's.

The Britiſh frigate, mentioned ſome time ſince by miſtake to have arrived here, arrived at the Havanna, the 25th September, and remained there till the 5th of October, on which day ſhe ſailed for New-York: the frigate originally ſailed for New-York, but owing to the great indiſpoſition of the counteſs Effingham, went into the Havanna, where that lady was landed a few days for the benefit of her health.

PITTSBURGH, *November* 12.

Accounts from our army as late as the 15th of October, inform us, that they had built two forts, one 25 miles from Fort Waſhington, and the other about 50 miles further; that the army was proceeding on to the place fixed on for the next fort.—They had not been troubled with the Indians, except in ſtealing pack horſes, of which they had taken a conſiderable number.

The road between Fort Waſhington and the firſt fort is travelled without any apprehenſion of danger by ſingle horſemen.

A letter from lieutenant Jeffers, dated Fort Franklin, October 31ſt, to the printer, contains the following information:

"I am informed by ſeveral different perſons, that ſix or ſeven Delaware Indians have deſcended the Allegany, and intend to ſtrike a little above Fort Franklin, for the purpoſe of ſtealing horſes, and to take a priſoner, in order to obtain information reſpecting our army. I wiſh you to make this public, that the people may be on their guard, for I have every reaſon to believe it true."

PHILADELPHIA, *November* 25.

A gentleman juſt arrived from Fort Waſhington, through the wilderneſs, informs us, that early in October, Piomingo, or the Mountain Leader (a great Chickaſaw chief) paſſed through Lexington, with 30 warriors of his nation, to join our army on the projected Indian expedition.

Extract from the regiſter of the general aſſembly of French St. Domingo.

[Tranſlation.]

October 10, 1791.

A petition has been preſented to the aſſembly by captain Kullichy, maſter of the American brig Sultana, acquainting them that "not being able to find

arket for his cargo in this port, it is already in a perishing condition, and must be completely ruined, if not longer on board. He therefore requests leave to depart from this port, or, if he must be detained, that his cargo may be purchased at the expence of the colony."

In proceeding on the petition, a member proposed decree, that when any American captain shall not be found a sale for his cargo in this port within fifteen days after his arrival, at a reasonable price (which case shall be fixed by the assembly) it shall and may be lawful for him to leave the port, and proceed to any other in the colony as shall see fit."

A postponement of this motion was then mentioned, as the assembly declared, that it was improper to enter the consideration of the motion.

Another member proposed, that the governmental embargo should instantly be taken off all American vessels detained under that order.

The assembly taking into consideration, that from the calamities this island labours under, it was nothing more than an act of prudence in them to extend the embargo, even to the inclusion of foreign vessels; yet notwithstanding this, they wish to pay all possible regard to the rights of nations, and therefore determine to continue this measure as short a time as circumstances will permit.

Considering, moreover, that the sooner the foreign vessels shall have disposed of their cargoes, the sooner they will be enabled to return to their respective countries, and bring out future supplies for the subsistence of the colony.

Decreed, that the embargo laid upon foreign vessels be immediately taken off, and that it shall be lawful for them to proceed to such ports in the colony as to them shall seem best.

The assembly enjoins the president to acquaint the lieutenant-governor-general of the island with the above decree, for his approbation, and to notify the same to the provincial assemblies, provisionally appointed, of the northern, western and southern departments, with an injunction upon the latter to make the decree known to the municipalities and other bodies politic of the respective districts.

Done at the sessions of the general assembly the day, month, and year above-mentioned.

(Signed) PONCIGNON, President,
JOUETTE, Vice-President.

Cheron, Viel, Bersuit
Goulr, Secretaries.

[And a little lower [
Signed and approved by
BLANCHELANDE.

REVOLT AT GUADALOUPE.

By accounts from Point Petre, in Grand-Terre, Guadaloupe, a great riot took place there about the 20th of September, on intimation having arrived of some decrees passed by the national assembly of France —The company of Grenadiers quartered at Point Petre, had revolted and joined the mob, and formed on the rising ground above the town.

In consequence of which, the planters and gentlemen of property in the island assembled, and marched against them sword in hand; they were all taken prisoners and strictly confined. It is farther mentioned, that the people went on board the commodore of the merchant ships in the port, and struck the national flag, in place of which they hoisted a white ensign on the commodore's mast-head.

Dec. 1. The brig Lydia, captain Vanfise, from Martinico, brings the following intelligence—That he arrived there from Charleston, on the 28th October, when they had not heard at Martinico of the insurrection at St. Domingo; and captain Vanfise was called before the governor and assembly of Martinico, and after entering into a detail of the distressing situation of the island, the government resolved to send a 74 gun ship and a frigate to the Cape, with about 400 troops on board. Captain Vanfise saw them under sail the 3d of November.

When he left Martinico all was quiet, but business very dull, great quantities of flour, at from four to five dollars per barrel.

The vessel which had been dispatched from the Cape for Martinico to solicit succour, was lost, and thus it was that they remained ignorant of the insurrection in Hispaniola.

Extract of a letter from James Maury, consul of the United States at Liverpool, to the secretary of state, dated September 14, 1791.

"The ports of Britain are shut against foreign wheat.—Many of our vessels within my district have been under difficulties this year; and although, as yet, they have been released (except in three cases not finally decided on) without any great expence, yet the delay has been extremely injurious to, and been very hard on the owners. The causes have been informality in manifests, irregularity in crews, trading to Guernsey, as before-mentioned, but principally excess of spirits.

"The brig Betsey, captain Salter of Portsmouth, New-Hampshire, was refused entry in the Clyde six weeks, for the tunnage and where built being omitted in the manifest, and the affidavit thereto being made before a justice of the peace instead of the British deputy consul, although it was afterwards certified by said deputy consul.

"I submit to you the propriety of making public these particulars that similar inconveniences may be guarded against in future.

Extract from the board of customs, to the collector and comptroller of Liverpool.

"Whereas it has been stated to have been the practice for American ships and vessels to land at Guernsey cargoes of tobacco, the produce of the United States of America, contrary to the 12th Charles 2d. Chap. 18th.

"We direct you to make it known to all owners and masters of American vessels which may trade to and from your port, that two American vessels have been on that account lately seized there, and that the said act which not only prohibits the before-mentioned article, but all other species of goods, the produce of America, from being imported into the aforesaid Island, or the Island of Jersey, in foreign ships, will be strictly enforced in future."

Captain Robinson, of the brig Peggy, from Bristol, on Thursday the 3d November, in lat. 38, 40, long. 56, fell in with the ship Lucretia, captain William Bryant, from Amsterdam, bound to Boston, out three months, in great distress, the captain much deranged in his senses and melancholy, the ship leaky, and in want of every thing. We supplied them with bread, canvas, twine, nails, rope and porter. I sent my mate by the particular request of the mate of the Lucretia, with a Mr. Dodds, a gentleman, passenger, bred to the sea, to examine the situation of the ship; they found her very leaky, one pump almost constantly going, though at this time the weather was very moderate, and the ship to work very much; they observed the bolts in the knees of her lower deck beams to work in and out two or three inches. On their getting into the boat to return on board the Peggy, captain Bryant jumped from the gunwale of the ship into the boat, although they used every endeavour to keep him on board of his ship. It being late in the afternoon, I was very anxious to get him back, he pressed hard to stay with me; I prevailed on Mr. Dodds, to return with the captain and engaged to keep them company, which I did, until Monday the 7th, the wind hanging to the westward, a prospect of a long passage, and the ship to sail very heavy; my provisions expending fast, and a winter's coast to encounter, induced me to make a proposal to them to abandon the ship and come on board the Peggy, or I must part with them; they concluded to stay by the ship, and I left them in lat. 39, 27, long. 59. During the time I was in company with the Lucretia, we had a heavy blow from the westward, in which gale the ship worked very much, and increased her leaking so much, that they were obliged to work both pumps to keep her free.

ANNAPOLIS, *December* 8.

John Scott, Esq; is elected a member of the house of delegates for Kent county, in the room of Richard Miller, Esq; deceased.

The president of the United States has appointed, with the advice and consent of the senate, Richard Harrison, of Virginia, to be auditor in the treasury department of the United States, vice Oliver Wolcott, jun. appointed comptroller.

MELANCHOLY INTELLIGENCE.

RICHMOND, *December* 2.

From the Lexington (Kentucky) Gazette.

Copy of a circular letter from brigadier-general Scott, to the different county lieutenants in Kentucky.

SIR, *Lexington, November* 11, 1791.

WE have now received certain intelligence that the army has been defeated.—The loss is very great.—The garrison at Fort Jefferson is intercepted, and many, many brave wounded gallant men are now left on the road, unable to travel, and without any provision but the flesh of the pack-horses.—This case requires immediate exertions.—I have appointed a rendezvous of volunteers at Craig's Mill, the 15th instant, completely equipped, with arms, ammunition, and 20 days provision. I trust that no exertion on your part will be wanting, when the safety of our country, and the lives of brave men, are in danger. The circumstance requires the greatest dispatch, and no friend to his country can now be idle.—Believe me, with respect, your's.

*** The volunteers who are not ready by the 15th instant, are to follow as soon as possible.

By sundry gentlemen who are arrived in town since Thursday last, we have the melancholy account of the defeat of the army under general St. Clair.—They say the attack was made by the Indians on the 4th inst. at day-break, and continued about four hours.—That we lost 44 commissioned officers killed, and 27 wounded, and about 600 privates, besides pack-horse and bullock-drivers, &c. eight pieces of cannon, and all the baggage.

The following is a list of the officers said to be killed and wounded:

KILLED—General Butler, colonel Oldham,—Majors, Brown, Hart, Clark, and Ferguson.—Captains, Bradford, Tipton, Smith, Purdie, Newman, Phelon, Kirkwood, Peat, Price, Swearengen, Cubbs, and Gutherie.——Lieutenants, Warren, Spier, Lickins, M'Nickle, M'Math, Hopper, Ried, Kelso, Boyd, and two others.——Ensigns, Beally, Cobbs, Balch, Brooks, Chase, Turner, Purdie, and two others.——Quarter-masters, Ward, Reynold, and Semple.—Adjutants, Anderson, Burgess, besides militia-officers, doctor Grayson.——WOUNDED, Colonels, Gibson and Dark.—Major Butler.—Captains, Ford, Doyle, Dark, Buchanan, Madison, Trueman, Slough, and three others.—Lieutenants, Debutts, Price, Greathous, Crawford, M'Crea, and two others.—Ensigns, Morgan, Bines, and four others. Doctor Gano. Total, 44 killed; 27 wounded.

On Saturday last, the Indians killed two men on the Ohio, between Locust-Creek, and the mouth of Limestone.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Mercer county, to a member of the general assembly, dated November 13, 1791.

"The defeat of general St. Clair, on the 4th instant, engrosses all our thoughts—We had 600 men killed and wounded, all the stores lost, and seven pieces of artillery. This engagement happened about 15 miles from the Miamies Village, 50 from Fort Jefferson, and 98 from Fort Washington.

"General St. Clair expected an action, the men were drawn up in order of battle, and stood in their ranks all night; the army was formed into a hollow square, the artillery and baggage in the centre—The enemy made their attack, at the dawn of day, on all the lines, particularly on the rear, which was composed of militia; they were overpowered, and gave way; the Indians rushed on and were soon possessed of the artillery, which was retaken in a few moments, by a company of regulars, with fixed bayonets; but, most of the matrosses being killed, no use was made of it. The action continued obstinately till 9 o'clock, when our men gave way; general St. Clair rallied them, and brought off the greater part of the wounded to Fort Jefferson, being pursued about five miles, where the remains of the army, and wounded, are cooped up, almost starved, living on poor pack-horses.

"The people of the district are preparing to go to the relief of Fort Jefferson; and I hope, by the 20th, 1000 or 1500 effective men will be at Fort Washington on their way. Upon this occasion a number of your acquaintances will turn out, in Lincoln, Logan, Shelby and Ewing—Mercer, colonel M'Dowell and myself, with a number of young fellows; we shall carry provisions to the garrison, and bring off the wounded."

By a gentleman who left Kentucky on the 15th instant, we learn, that our friend the Mountain-Leader was out with a party of white men at the time of the attack, and it was feared they have fallen a sacrifice likewise.

For the MARYLAND GAZETTE.

POPULARITY.

SAY Muse, or either sing or say,
How some proceed the nearest way.
Loud words, much noise to 'muse the rabble,
Who' re oftimes pleas'd to hear a squabble.—
Lies told with plausible pretence,
So smooth, as scarce to give offence.
Found out at length, they will not pass,
And prove the assertor but an ass.
Low cunning here must intervene,
And closely shrink behind some screen.
Thus well intrench'd, you much may scheme,
Tho' for a time it's but a dream,
Huzzas! loud acclamations hail ye,
And 'till you're catch'd, will seldom fail ye.
The ignorant oft take on tick
What you may urge as politic,
But truth at last will sure prevail,
And honesty will turn the scale.——
Behold the Patriot, true and steady,
Who flatters not, is always ready
To stand forth in his country's cause,
In defence of liberty and laws.
To obtain wise ends, ne'er forges slander,
Abhors all lying, ne'er will wander;—
Deems public interest as his own,
They both alike to him are known,—
Such men, will oft at last prevail,
The populace will turn the scale
Their favour, while low double dealing
Meets but disgrace; it's author's sealing
With infamy, at least, contempt,
From which they ne'er will be exempt.
Let us the proverb here apply,
"Honesty is the best policy."

St. Mary's county, November 28, 1791.

The SUBSCRIBER will SELL for CASH.

ABOUT two hundred acres of valuable LAND, adjoining the land advertised by Mr. Thomas Bond, which will make a seat of valuable level land, and in a few years an opportunity of purchasing a small plantation adjoining the above lands.

WILFRED NEALE.

THE subscribers hereby forewarn all persons whatever from hunting, with either dog or gun, on the lands in South river neck belonging to the estate of William Sanders, late deceased.

Oct. 4, 1791. 10 F. GREEN, W. W. DAVIS.

NOTICE.

ALL persons are hereby forwarned against hunting, with dog or gun, within my enclosures on Rhode river, without permission from my overseer.

JAMES CARROLL.

November 21, 1791. 3

CAME to the subscriber, living on Patapsco, a dark bay HORSE, about fourteen hands high, appears to be about ten years old, his left hind foot white above the hoof, and has a blaze face. The owner is desired to prove property, pay charges and take him away. w 3

WILLIAM URQUHART.

For Sale,

THE following TRACTS of LAND, lying in St. Mary's county, viz.

BUSHWOOD LODGE, containing about four hundred and fifty acres, one hundred and fifty acres of which are uncleared; PENRIN, containing about two hundred acres, eighty acres uncleared; one hundred acres in MAIDEN'S BOWER, about twenty acres uncleared.

Persons desirous of purchasing, are requested to apply to J. Briscoe, in St. Mary's county, or to Edmund Key, in Philadelphia.

FOR SALE,

A TRACT of LAND, containing betwixt two and three hundred acres, in Prince-George's county, on the east side of the Eastern Branch, about four miles from the federal city, and the same distance from Bladensburg; there is a good meadow on it, and some houses. Application may be made to Mr. RICHARD TOWSONDEN, in Bladensburg, or to the subscriber, in Piscataway. tf

ALEXANDER HAMILTON.

November 23, 1791. 2

To be SOLD, on the PREMISES, on the 12th day of January, 1792, for READY CASH,

ALL Charles Smith's right of a tract of LAND, called SHARPE, agreeable to his last will and testament, lying in Charles county, on Mattawoman Swamp, on the road leading from Port-Tobacco to Piscataway. w 3

MARY SMITH, Executrix.

November 22, 1791. 2

WARREN ACADEMY,

FAUQUIER COURT-HOUSE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that upon the voluntary resignation of Mr. *John Dyson*, who has for some time had the direction of the above-mentioned seminary, and merited the approbation of the trustees and visitors, *James Campbell*, A. B. lately from Princeton college, New-Jersey, was appointed to take charge of the said Academy, and will enter upon the execution of his office about the beginning of January 1792.—The branches of education which he engages to teach the ensuing year, are the Latin and Greek languages, together with the elementary and practical branches of the Mathematics.—The price of tuition will be six pounds current money of Virginia, per annum, for each scholar, exclusive of which, the sum of eight shillings must be paid in advance for the purpose of procuring fuel, to be appropriated to the use of the Academy. Convenient board has hitherto been, and probably may hereafter be, procured in reputable houses, upon the moderate terms of ten or twelve pounds per annum. It is presumed that the eligible situation of WARREN ACADEMY is so well known, that it is unnecessary to say any thing here in recommendation of it. Public examinations of the students, and exhibitions of Oratory, will be held; the periods whereof shall be hereafter made known.

By order of the trustees,

WILLIAM EDMONDS, president.

November 17, 1791. 2

THE subscriber, in London-town, gives notice, that he wants a plantation of about two hundred acres of good LAND to RENT or LEASE, with a tolerable dwelling house and other out houses on it, he would choose it to be within ten or twelve miles of this place. Any person that has such a plantation to rent or lease, and will give information to the subscriber, he will treat of the same directly, and if they can agree on terms will move on it in the spring. 2 tf

JOHN SEFTON.

SIX DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN away from the subscriber, living in Prince-George's county, near Snowden's Iron Works, on the 26th instant, a negro slave named JERRY, about 18 years of age, 5 feet 2 or 3 inches high; had on when he went away, a short pale blue coat, red jacket, buckskin breeches, good felt hat, and shoes; he is an artful villain, and is capable of telling a good tale, and has travelled much about the country. Whoever takes up the said boy, and secures him in any gaol, so that his master may get him again, shall have the above reward, and reasonable charges, paid by tf

CHARLES DUVALL.

November, 1791. 2

Annapolis, November 23, 1791.

THE subscriber apprehends business will require him to leave Annapolis by the first of January next, and will probably be absent some length of time, he therefore earnestly begs those who are in his debt, to call in the course of next month, and if they cannot discharge their accounts, they may at least make some agreeable arrangements—This request is so reasonable, it is presumed those concerned will not neglect complying therewith. Should there still remain delinquents, they may rest assured that recourse will be had to a mode more obligatory, as longer indulgence cannot be granted. 3X

WILLIAM ALEXANDER.

St. Mary's county, November 10, 1791.

ALL persons having legal claims against the estate of GEORGE AISQUITH, late of St. Mary's county, deceased, are requested to bring in their claims, properly attested, to the subscriber, on or before the first day of February next, after which she will not deem herself bound to receive or satisfy any further claims. 3

ELIZABETH AISQUITH, Admx.

NOTICE.

I HEREBY forewarn all persons from hunting, with either dog or gun, or passing through any of my enclosed lands, near Herring creek church, in Anne-Arundel county, as I am determined to prosecute all such offenders to the utmost rigour of the law. 3X

JOHN L. CHEW.

November 12, 1791.

WILLIAM FOXCROFT,

At the Sign of the Golden Bee-Hive,

Most respectfully acquaints his friends and the public, that he has just received, via Philadelphia, and now opening,

A Neat and General ASSORTMENT of

FALL GOODS,

CONSISTING OF

Fashionable, Superfine & Second Clothes,
Three quarters and seven-eighths stripe Clothes,
Cassimers,
Superfine, stripe & plain Coating,
Cardinals,
Halfthicks,
Knapt Cottons,
Flannels,
Baizes,
Welsh Plains,
Duffil Blankets,
Durants,
Calimancoes,
Jones Spinning,
Moreens,
Wildboars,
Crapes,
Muslinets,
Muslins of all sorts,
Plain, stripe and spotted Gauzes,
Royal Ribbs,
Thickset,
Satinets,
Jeans,
Fustains,
Corduroys,
Black Princess Stuff,
Cottons and Calicoes,
Cotton & Chintz Shawls,
Cotton and Linen Handkerchiefs,
Black Silk & Love Handkerchiefs,
Table Clothes,
Bed-Ticks,
Flanders Bed-Bunts,
Checks, ¾ and yard wide,
Cotton Stripes,
7-8 and yard wide Irish Linens, & Sheetings,
Ink-Powder,
Snuff,
Ladies fashionable Beaver, Hats,
Mens coarse ditto,
Fashionable Coat & Vest Buttons,
Imperial ditto,
Broad and Narrow Ribands,
Modes and Sattins,
Tapes,
Bindings,
Thread,
Edging and Bobbing,
Ladies and Gentlemen's Cotton, Silk & Worsted Hose,
Silk and Cotton Patent ditto,
Ladies Gloves,
Gentlemen's Beaver ditto,
Ditto lined with Flannel,
Best Philadelphia & common Stuff Shoes,
White Sattin ditto,
Ironmongery,
Queen's Ware, &c. &c.

Fine Old MADEIRA, 7

By the PIPE, or GALLON.

St. Mary's, October 8, 1791.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That I intend to apply to the next general assembly for an act to make valid a deed executed by Caleb Jones to me, for about forty-eight acres of land, Part of BECKWITH's LODGE, lying in St. Mary's county, which deed was not recorded in the time prescribed by law, and to direct the recording of the said deed. 8

MORDECAI JONES.

LAND,

A PLACE called SANDGATE, for sale, containing above 300 acres, situated between the Baltimore and South river roads, within one mile of Annapolis. Apply to MATTHIAS BOARDLEY, on Wye river, Eastern Shore.

October 24, 1791. 5X

WAS committed to my custody, as a runaway, on the 29th day of September last, a mulatto man, who calls himself HARRY JONES: He has lately been proved, in Charles county court, by Joseph Clarke, of the state of Virginia, to have once been his property, and that he the said Clarke sold the aforesaid fellow, about ten years ago, to a certain John M'Daniel, who then lived near Fort Pitt, in the state of Virginia. Jones is about twenty-four years old, five feet six inches high, tolerably well cloathed, has a scar on his forehead and right hand. His master is requested to pay charges, and take him away.

THOMAS A. DYSON, Sheriff of Charles county.

October 11, 1791. 3X

BY THE COMMITTEE OF GRIEVANCES AND COURTS OF JUSTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the COMMITTEE of GRIEVANCES and COURTS of JUSTICE will sit every day during the present session, from nine o'clock in the morning until three in the afternoon.

By order,

A. GOLDER, clk.

November 10, 1791. 5

By the COMMITTEE of CLAIMS.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the COMMITTEE of CLAIMS will sit every day during the present session, from nine o'clock in the morning until three in the afternoon,

By order,

A. GOLDER, clk.

November 10, 1791. 5

Annapolis, September 28, 1791.

ALL persons having claims against Mr. *William Sanders*, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, are requested to make them known to the subscribers as speedily as possible, and those indebted are desired to make immediate payment, to

FREDERICK GREEN, } Executors.
WILLIAM W. DAVIS, }

8

One Hundred Dollars Reward.

Port-Tobacco, August 20, 1791.

WHEREAS, on Saturday the 13th instant, between the hours of ten and eleven o'clock at night, as my negro man called BENJAMIN was going from this place to Haberdeventure, as soon as he reached the top of the hill, commonly called Theobald's Hill, (about half of a mile distant from this town) he was met and accosted by a white man who had on a dark cloth coat, and who rode a small black horse, some trifling conversation ensued, when this man rode up to Benjamin and gave him a violent stab in the breast with a knife, or some such weapon, of which he died on the Monday following—I will pay the above reward of one hundred dollars to any person who will discover the perpetrator of this inhuman act, so that he be convicted thereof. 12

J. H. STONE.

Somerset county, October 1, 1791.

NOTICE is hereby given, That the subscriber, a languishing prisoner in Somerset county gaol, intends to apply to the next session of assembly to liberate him from confinement, and from debts which he is unable to pay. 7

JOHN KENNEDY.

NEW LINE.

ANNAPOLIS, EASTON, and PHILADELPHIA,

Water and Land STAGES,

Via CÆCIL COURT HOUSE & NEWCASTLE.

THE Subscribers, (Proprietors of the *Philadelphia* and *Baltimore New Line*) very respectfully inform the *inhabitants of this city* and its vicinity, they intend to establish a communication from this place direct to *Philadelphia*, for the conveyance of *freight* and *passengers*, to commence running the 20th instant, by the following route:—*A packet* will leave *Philadelphia* every *Monday* morning for Newcastle, on its arrival the stage immediately conveys the passengers to *Cecil Court House*, where the packet waits their arrival, and proceeds direct for *Annapolis* and *Easton*, and touches at *Annapolis* on her return. The peculiar advantages of this tour, in point of expedition, will be obvious to every traveller going to the northward, it being certain this route can be performed in less time than by land. The *proprietors* solicit the patronage of the public, assuring them every exertion shall be used to render this line pleasing, agreeable and expeditious. The variableness of the winds renders the day of the *packet's* return from *Easton* rather uncertain; but it is expected she will leave this place early every Sunday morning. *Passengers*, and *shippers* that have freight to forward, are requested to leave their names at the *Printers*, who will instruct the captain to wait upon them and inform the hour of departure.

JOHN CHAMBERS, *Cecil Court House.*
HENRY DARLEY, }
Wm. CLAY, } *Newcastle.*
BOND and LEES, }

Passage to Cæcil Court-House,	7	6
to Newcastle in stage,	6	0
to Philadelphia in packet,	3	9
	17	3

Heavy freight, 2*s.* per cwt. from city to city. Light, in proportion to bulk.

Annapolis, August 19, 1791. 11

Sixteen Dollars Reward,

FOR apprehending four slaves, or four dollars for each, viz. BEN, a black well set man, about 35 years of age, and 5 feet 8 inches high; had with him when he absconded good cloaths of a variety of kinds, he has been long and well known as a waterman on this bay, and had charge of a schooner of Mr. Sprigg's.——PHIL, a young black crop negro, about 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, very forward and impertinent, about 22 years of age, and well made, had the ordinary cloathing of a crop negro.——MAREEN, a light coloured negro woman of about 21 years of age, about 5 feet 7 inches high, stout and well made, had also a variety of good cloathing.——JACK, a stout young man of about 28 years of age, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, and well made, has been some time a coachman. It is apprehended that these slaves are lurking in the neighbourhood of West river. All persons are forewarned against harbouring them, as they will, when discovered, be prosecuted with the utmost rigour of the law. These persons have assumed the name of Boston, and have petitioned for their freedom at the last term of the general court, and have since absconded under a pretence that they are free. The above reward will be paid to any person who will deliver the said slaves, or either of them, to the subscriber, in Annapolis, or Richard Sprigg, Esq. of West river.——The fellow Jack will be hired to any strict master at a very reasonable rate, until next April term. tf

JOHN F. MERCER.

Annapolis, November 16, 1791. 4

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